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Letter dated 7 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a communiqué of a meeting between President Lansana Conté of the Republic of Guinea and President Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah of the Republic of Sierra Leone held at Pamelap on Sunday, 3 June 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim M. **Kamara**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 7 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué of a meeting between President Lansana Conté of the Republic of Guinea and President Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah of the Republic of Sierra Leone held at Pamelap on Sunday, 3 June 2001

His Excellency General Lansana Conté, President of the Republic of Guinea, and His Excellency Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, met at Pamelap, a town on the border between the Republics of Sierra Leone and Guinea, on 3 June 2001. They also visited the border areas of the respective countries. The visit was to enable both Heads of State to review the security situation in their respective border towns, and also to visit their troops that are deployed along their common border.

They were pleased to note that their respective armed forces were firmly in control of their locations on the border and the areas visited were properly secured. They agreed to reopen the Freetown/Conakry road as soon as arrangements had been made to properly screen travellers to make sure that the two countries maintain the security now prevailing in their respective border districts.

President Tejan Kabbah informed his Guinean counterpart that following the Abuja meeting of 2 May 2001 on the review of the Sierra Leone Ceasefire Agreement, a joint committee on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), comprising the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) had been set up.

The joint committee met in Freetown on 25 May 2001, and agreed that disarmament should start in Kambia and Port Loko. President Tejan Kabbah informed his Guinean counterpart that this phase of disarmament has been satisfactorily completed. Both RUF and the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) surrendered a large number of arms and ammunition. RUF also released approximately 600 abducted children to UNAMSIL. RUF has also released to UNAMSIL a large number of arms and other equipment that were seized from both the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and UNAMSIL.

At a second meeting of the joint committee on DDR, held in Magburaka, Sierra Leone, on 2 June 2001, the parties discussed further plans for disarmament and agreed to proceed in continuation of the ongoing process in Kono and Bonthe districts simultaneously during the month of June 2001. The process in the Port Loko district will also be concluded by disarmament in Lunsar.

President Lansana Conté noted these developments with satisfaction, and expressed the hope that these positive developments will continue and that both Presidents will persist in their resolve to continue to bring about peace and stability in the subregion.

The two Heads of State expressed satisfaction with the imposition of sanctions on the Government of Liberia, and appealed to the international community to impose more stringent sanctions if the Government of Liberia continues to defy the

appeals of the international community to desist from promoting instability in the subregion.

The two Heads of State appreciated the efforts of the Government of Guinea for the hospitality and assistance it had provided for refugees and the measures it had adopted for their repatriation to their respective countries of origin.

The two Heads of State also appealed to the international community for assistance in the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced people from both countries.

The Heads of State finally agreed to meet regularly in order to harmonize their positions and their efforts for the restoration of lasting peace in their countries and the subregion.